

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

COLORFUL RIDING HABITS

Mandatory Black, Gray or Tan Gives Way to Taupe Brown, Green and Even Hunting Pink.

THE was when the riding habit had to be black, gray or tan in color. Those hues are still to be seen everywhere, but they are worn only because they happen to be more becoming to their respective wearers than do the taupe, the medium brown and the indefinite greens which of late have been gaining vogue.

Of these various tones the taupe is first in favor. And justly so, for certainly a girl habited in a gray smoke or a brown smoke shade looks exceptionally smart, particularly when she is mounted upon a bay horse. Not that the mount is chosen to match the habit. The rule works oppositely.

Brown Tones for the Semi-Blond.

That is the taupe habits come those brown tones. These are attractive looking because developed of an indefinite mixture rather than of the plain, smooth surfaced cloth which is so good in the smoke colored riding costumes. While none of these browns are dark, they are distinctly different from anything in the range of tan shades. All of them are becoming to that familiar type of American beauty, the girl of the semi-blond coloring.

Sidesaddle Riding Revives Train.

Comparatively few, as yet, are the green habits which would indeed be old-fashioned, not to say archaic looking, were they of broadcloth. Hasty they are not of that fabric. They are made up in worsted mixtures, with which gray or black is blended, and in covert. At first glance one scarcely notices that they are green. They simply impress the observer as being "different" and exceptionally distinctive.

With the revival of sidesaddle riding the habit with the train has reappeared. Instead of being the cumbersome, albeit graceful, affair of former days, it is comparatively short, decidedly narrow and easy to manage, for with a single movement of the fingers it may be hooked-looped up at side or back upon the skirt.

The mode of the train skirt has not brought back into fashion the short jacket. Every equestrienne's coat is mannish to a degree. So are her gloves and her necktie, her boots and the single flower in the lapel's buttonhole. She is strongly in favor of a new mode in hats—a "mushroom," which becomes her rather more than does the low-crowned "belltopper," and which is ultra-smart above the latest model in top coats, a knee length, raglan sleeved affair in covert.

Let's mannish of type and particularly appealing to the girl who persists in the cross saddle style of riding—probably because in that position she has more confidence in her ability to retain her seat—is a Balmain top coat in taupe, brown or indefinite green velours, with narrow collar, cuffs and perpendicular pocket flaps of velvet.

Top Coat of Hunting Pink.

A top coat of coloring too brilliant for town service, but which is attracting a great deal of admiring comment at a fashionable winter country club, is of hunting pink Connemara chinchilla. No garment could be more readily drawn on or more comfortable to wear, for although of circular cane shape it has raglan sleeves running under the broadest and roomiest of high-rolled collars.

Some Women Sniffed, and the Peace Movement Received Sudden Impetus



MRS. AMOS R. ENO & PINCHOT



MRS. MADELEINE Z. DOTY

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Miss Doty and Relays of Helpers Distribute, After Each Performance, Literature Intended to Crystallize Emotion of Weeping Women Into Action.

ARGUMENTS are all very well in their way, but it is a mighty little way, and one crowded with disheartening obstacles. Therefore when Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, suffragist, prison reformer and high in the woman's peace movement, went to see Nazimova in the "War Brides" at the Palace Theatre and found all the women about her sniffing, she exclaimed—figuratively—"Eureka." For here was that thing more effective than all the arguments ever invented by busy brains—an appeal to woman's emotions. And widespread peace propaganda as a result of this bit of observation is planned, with an initial mass meeting at the McAlpin Hotel, Thursday, at 3 p. m.

In the meantime Miss Doty, Mrs. Amos R. Eno Pinchot, Miss Juliet Rublee, of Washington, D. C., and their helpers stand before the entrances to the Palace Theatre after each performance and pass out to each red-eyed woman literature calculated to crystallize her emotion into action which will make such scenes she has just seen enacted impossible.

To Form Woman's Peace Party.
"We are trying to form a nucleus for a woman's peace party here on the strength of the emotions aroused by this play just because it so perfectly presents the woman's point of view on war," explained Mrs. Pinchot.

"The play has for its theme literally the strike of mothers. In a typical little village young women are being married off to soldiers so that there will be soldiers for future wars. The heroine, soon to give birth to such a child, is wrought to the pitch that sooner than deliver a child to such a horrible future she kills herself."

"Here in this village women are doing everything to perpetuate human life, yet on the other hand their men are being killed off. It is against such futility in life that we must work. Truly Tolstoy called the sons of such as these 'food for cannon.'"

Women Are Going to Put Over Their Viewpoint.
"They have had war put over on them," added Mrs. Pinchot. "They have never wanted it, neither have they been asked about it, in spite of the fact that it is they who pay most bitterly for the slaughter. But our sex is becoming powerful now, and it is for us to organize and then to act."

"We want a limitation of armament in Europe after this war and organized opposition to the armament propaganda now being carried on in the United States. We want our boys brought up to look for peace and not war as a glorious ideal."

Object of Party.
"Our organizations will work for three things, an international police, an international court before which all nations with differences to be adjusted will appear, there being one judge for every three million people."
"In the last analysis commercial reasons have been the cause of the last few wars. And one way of removing this burden would be an interchangeable nationality, which would act automatically. For instance, because Lord Coultrie owns mines in Mexico England appeals to us to intervene in that country. Now if under this international citizenship Lord Coultrie, the mine owner, were a citizen, he would be forced to abide by the laws of that country, and there would be no question for international adjustment or intervention."

Hope to Get One Million Members.
"We are trying to get one million women together to fight for peace," broke in Miss Doty. "First, such an organization will petition President Wilson to stop the war by calling together a convention of delegates from neutral countries."

"We're not opposed to men, understand. It is only because we care so much for them that we don't want them destroyed."

By passing out the bulletin of the woman's peace party Miss Doty and Mrs. Pinchot hope to gather up the sentiment engendered by the play. The bulletin sets forth the platform of this party, has an application blank for membership and information about the mass meeting at which it is planned that Nazimova will speak.

The movement for peace on the part of women was begun by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who came here a few months ago on a lecture tour. She is organizing everywhere woman's peace parties whose influence, if not felt during this world war, may effectively prevent any repetition of such an occurrence. Mrs. Lawrence looks to American women to lead an effective peace movement throughout the world—especially now as they belong to the neutral country of greatest importance.

In her Christmas message delivered to America's women through the columns of this page Mrs. Lawrence emphasized this propaganda which a

woman's movement for constructive peace would pledge itself to work for: The reinforcement of the democracies of the world by the inclusion of the mother-half of the human race into the ranks of citizenship.
That women as well as men should be sent as representatives of their nations to the Hague conference.
That the powers now at war shall be held to their slogan that this is a war to end war.
That a European senate composed of representatives of every European nation be formed for the discussion of international concerns, whereby nations can seek to obtain what is necessary to the development of their national life by bargain and exchange instead of by secret treachery or open slaughter and loot.
That all treaties and alliances on the part of any democratic nation shall be

ratified by the representatives of the people.
That at the conclusion of peace no province shall be transferred from one government to another without the consent of the population concerned; that women, who have suffered equally with men, shall be included in the plebiscite whereby consent shall be obtained.

That the democracies shall press for some kind of international agreement by which all the nations shall put themselves at the back of any law-abiding nation that is aggressively attacked or of any small country that is menaced by a stronger power.

That the manufacture of armaments shall be nationalized and that the export of ammunition from one country to another shall be vetoed.
The creation of some constitutional machinery by which the democracies may exercise some control over foreign policy.

He told the women he was anxious to have three or four big central kitchens, from which the food could be sent to the various schools.

"Under the present system of having the luncheons prepared at the schools by the cooking classes, only girls' schools can be served, for there are no boys' cooking classes," he said. "And as it happens some of the worst cases of destitution are in the boys' schools."

Destitution, he added, had never been so evident in the schools as now.

"A teacher told me yesterday that one of the little girls in her class had been terribly dull and sleepy. Finding her with her head on her desk, she asked her what she had had for breakfast. 'Didn't have any breakfast,' the child said. 'Daddy has been out of work six weeks, and we didn't have much to eat.' That was one of many cases."

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is now figuring on the cost of establishing central kitchens, with fireless cookers in which to send out the hot food to the various schools. If the plan is adopted, we can give every hungry child at least one good hot meal a day.

"Another reason for not having the girls in the schools cook the luncheons is that some of the principal object to having the pupils so spend their time."

Feeding Students Puzzles Maxwell.
If Girls Cook, Boys Get No Food—May Try Central Kitchens and Fireless Cookers.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, told the Women's Health Protective Association yesterday that he is now engaged in studying fireless cookers, with a view to applying them to the school lunch problem. The association met at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Dr. Maxwell made a speech on "Penny Lunches in Schools."

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French Pancakes.
Sift one cup of flour, a teaspoon of salt and teaspoon of baking powder together, add to it two well beaten eggs, beaten with a little sugar and a pint of milk; mix into a thin batter, adding a teaspoon of melted butter. Make the cake rather larger than ordinary and spread the cake with jelly, rolling it; sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve in a napkin.

German Pancakes.
One cup of flour, teaspoon of sugar, teaspoon of salt, yolks of three eggs beaten with a pint of milk; mix the batter and beat it smooth; just before cooking the cakes blend in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Make the cake the size of the griddle; do not turn it. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve a little tureen of lemon juice with it.

Venetian Bread Cakes.
Remove the crumb of a five-cent loaf, soak in warm water two minutes then wring dry in a towel; beat two eggs with the bread, two teaspoons of brown sugar, teaspoon of salt, one and a half teaspoons of baking powder; sift one pint of flour and, stirring the mixture, carefully add three-quarters of a pint of milk. When the batter is thoroughly smooth, if it seems to thicken a little, add more milk and a teaspoonful of melted butter. Cook the cakes on a well heated griddle; serve with them whipped cream, to which a little powdered sugar, a few drops of vanilla and two teaspoons of finely ground walnut meats have been added. Some people enjoy a hard sauce, such as is used with puddings, on the cakes.

TELLS HOW RELIEF IS GIVEN

Mrs. Hoover Explains Wonderful System in Belgium Invented by Brand Whitlock and Carried Out by Belgians Under Supervision of Americans.

That the 8,000,000 women in this country who are helping the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium may know how women and children there are being fed, Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, wife of the chairman of the London Commission, has sent a letter describing the system.

It is the invention of Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, though the actual distribution, Mrs. Hoover says, is largely in the hands of the Belgians themselves. Some time ago they had organized a large Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation, with as effective a communication and transportation plan as the German military rules permitted. Convents, monasteries and local charitable organizations were enlisted in the work.

Under the German rules, however, no Belgian may leave his own town, except under express permission for a definite object, or go further than from two to five miles from his own house if he lives in the country. As there are no postal, telegraph or telephone communications within the kingdom, nor from it to the outside, the relief corps were badly hampered. Now Mr. Whitlock has organized all local organization on a national basis, and the commission has unrestricted use of all transport facilities—railways, canals and roads. It may send messages by hand anywhere. It uses the German telegraph, and has a large force of Americans, who oversee all the work and are able to trace every pound of provisions.

No Chance for Waste.

Final distribution takes place at the soup kitchens and canteens, so that there is very little chance for waste. Every Belgian is registered in his own district. If he has no food and is unable to buy any, he goes to the nearest kitchen or canteen. If it is his first appearance, he must be officially registered and his condition and that of every member of his family reported to a member of the local committee.

After a woman's case has been investigated she is entered upon the books and a ticket is given her. This is spaced off for two meals every day in the month, and the number of persons in her family is marked on the ticket. When they have received a meal the ticket is stamped with the date in the proper place.

Mrs. Hoover sent along with her letter a packet of these stamped tickets. All of them have unstamped blanks, which indicate that on those days there was no food available. Unless the holders were able to get some from friends who still had a supply they went hungry on those days.

In most places the Belgians are getting bread or some form of cereal for breakfast, sometimes with coffee. Often there is also a thick soup, composed of meat, bread, vegetables and potatoes. The babies have three separate canteens. Those up to nine months old are given diluted milk; from nine to eighteen months the food is gradually changed, and from eighteen months to three years they get more solid matter. Those three years or older go to the grown-ups' canteen.

Invalids, also, whenever possible, are given special food, and all babies and invalids must be examined by the local doctor every so often and have their cards stamped by him.

Woman Walks Thirty Miles.

One day a woman appeared at one of the Brussels canteens. With her was an eleven-year-old child, and she carried in her arms a baby two or three years old. She presented a meal ticket issued at a small town some thirty miles away. The dispensing official asked her what she was doing there. She said she came for food. He asked her how she got there. She said she had walked.

"But this is not a Brussels ticket," the official said. "Why didn't you apply at your town for a meal?"

"Just look at that ticket and see why I didn't wait there for food for my children," she replied.

This was toward the end of November, and there were already eight blank spaces on the ticket. Unable to get food, the woman had walked the full thirty miles and had done so without any one stopping or molesting her.

The commission, Mrs. Hoover says, is doing everything possible to keep the babies with their mothers, and many nuns and benevolent families are doing their best to secure this. The thousands of orphans, too, are being cared for with the greatest solicitude.

The yearship Harpalayce, the commission's local branch announced yesterday, which has a capacity of 8,470 tons, will sail on March 1 as the New York State ship. Goods for it will be received at the commission's warehouse, in the Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn.

Clearing House at Work.
Despite all the efforts of local organizations to do effective relief work there has been so much duplication of orders and waste in collecting, transportation and distribution that a committee of war relief societies have organized under the name of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies. Joseph H. Choate is honorary president and Robert Bacon is honorary vice-president.

Executive offices have been established at 15 Broad st. The movement is to be nation-wide, and committees will be formed as soon as possible in other cities.

"There is no intention," the an-

ouncement says, "to interfere with existing organizations, but, on the contrary, to help them by placing at their disposal the facilities of the clearing house for shipment and the dissemination of information received from committees here and abroad. The expense of the administration of the clearing house will be borne by private subscriptions."

Up to January 11 6,660 tons of food had been delivered to the nine provinces of the military occupation zone in Belgium, the Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday in its eleventh weekly report.

Hainault got the biggest consignments, with a total of 12,019 tons. Brabant was next, with 4,477 tons. The others were: West Flanders, 3,296; East Flanders, 2,642; Antwerp, 1,518; Namur, 1,341; Liege, 1,189; Luxembourg, 840; and Limburg, 296.

Total Sent, 76,983 Tons.
Total supplies sent to Belgium up to January 6 are estimated at 76,983 tons, of which twelve tons were costly medical stores and 461 miscellaneous supplies, which were transferred to refugees in Holland.

Thirty-two states now have branches of the Women's Section of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Recent contributions amounted to \$1,000, of which \$600 was given by the National Congress of Mothers and Parents Teachers' Association at Washington.

The fund for the American ambulance hospital in Paris totals \$322,237.58. The Polish relief fund is \$18,741.38. The Secours National \$37,222.54. The Prince of Wales's fund \$107,846.63. The Committee of Mercy \$109,746.91. The New York State Red Cross \$450,689.26.

Among yesterday's contributors to the British American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth ave., were: Anonymous, \$7,000; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, \$200; a friend, \$100, and Miss Mary McLaughlin, \$100.

Have been received by the British American War Relief Fund, of 200 Fifth ave. They have been forwarded to the British soldiers for use in the trenches during the wet weather.

The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, of which Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, is chairman, yesterday received a communication from Secretary of State Bryan that the American Consul at Jerusalem informed the State Department that it was impossible to obtain coffee, tea, sugar, rice or flour at any price. The committee will soon start a shipment of foodstuffs to Palestine.



An odd-shaped little summer wrap is this of lava gray silk, with stencilled border, tight shoulder yoke and upstanding white organdie collar.

WITH LITTLE OUTLAY AND MUCH INGENUITY HAND-MADE LINGERIE LIKE THE FRENCH IS POSSIBLE

FRENCH handmade lingerie, without trimming, appeals strongly to the prospective bride, who covets dainty undergarments, but lacks the ability to cut, fit and make these herself. By purchasing well-fitting garments of fine material, with every seam, hem and tuck handsewed, the collecting of beautiful lingerie at moderate cost is reduced to pleasure rather than work, for the inserting of lace and the addition of hand embroidery are within the skill of almost every woman.

By taking advantage of these untrimmed garments one is enabled to use a better quality of lace than is found on the ready-trimmed model of average price, and it is also possible to carry out whatever personal ideas one may have as to monogram or initials, thus giving real distinction to the various sets comprising the trousseau.

These handmade, untrimmed garments are cut on the most approved lines. Many of the newest models

have hand hemstitched edges, and some of the nightgowns and chemises have shallow yokes of hand hemstitching in block design, which give a look of daintiness out of proportion to the prices asked. By carefully observing the trimming details on the expensive imported garments, it is possible to duplicate even elaborate models without excessive labor or cost.

Inserting Lace Insertion.

Nothing so quickly changes the aspect of a comparatively plain garment as the substituting of an inserting of lace insertion for a seam. This is much in evidence on the more expensive of the French combination garments, and is a little trick of plain sewing which almost any neat seamstress could carry out. The centre of the lace insertion is laid over the seam on the right side, and the lace firmly sewed in place before any cutting is done. On an elaborate garment the inserting of lace should be done with a line of hand embroidery, similar insertings of lace in a framework of em-

broidery appearing as trimming details on the upper part of the garment. On a handsome nightgown the seam of the sleeve may be thus cut away and a lace insertion substituted, and the sleeve may be joined to the garment in a similar manner, the fabric in all cases being cut away and neatly hemmed on the wrong side after the lace is in place.

Hand scalloping, with a tiny detached blossom in every other scallop, is an easily accomplished finish for the edge of drawers or chemise, and as these garments are usually slashed at the sides, the scalloping should extend to the top of the opening. Underlaying the hand embroidered scallop with an edge of slightly fulled lace gives a more elaborate finish without much additional work. The use of footings, either plain or of the point d'esprit design, is much favored, and is seen to advantage coming from under an embroidered scalloped edge. An inserting of plain net in a framework of embroidery is often used by brides as the place for an initial, or monogram, and

is inserted just below the neck trimming at one side.

Hand Embroidered Eyelets Easily Made.
Hand embroidered eyelets are among the personal touches easily added to handmade lingerie of the untrimmed type. Many women prefer a set of eyelets on sleeves and front of a garment and at the top of the side slash on drawers and chemise rather than a continuous line of beading. The ribbons are simply pulled through the eyelets, tied, and, if desired, the knot held by a tiny safety pin. This obviates the necessity of running ribbons through a casing and minimizes the trouble of laundering.

There is hardly a limit to the variety which may be given to the various pieces of handmade, untrimmed lingerie, provided a woman seeks inspiration for her work at the shops carrying elaborately embroidered and lace inset garments. At the same advantage coming from under an embroidered scalloped edge. An inserting of plain net in a framework of embroidery is often used by brides as the place for an initial, or monogram, and

is inserted just below the neck trimming at one side.

Aluminum Griddle Preferable.
If aluminum griddles or grills are used, they require no greasing, but a small amount of butter is added to the cake batter instead, which prevents them sticking. Thus the smoke which has always been objectionable from the greasy griddle is avoided.

The raised griddle cake made with yeast has almost entirely lost favor, since modern baking powder or

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